

The Times-DiPATCH  
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office.....	915 E. Main Street	14 cents
South Richmond.....	1029 Hull Street	
Petersburg Bureau.....	108 N. St. George Street	
Lynchburg Bureau.....	215 Light Street	
BY MAIL.....	One Six Three Cents	
POSTAGE PAID.....	Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.	
Daily without Sunday.....	\$5.00 \$3.00 \$1.00 .35	
Daily without Sunday.....	4.00 2.00 1.00 .35	
Sunday edition only.....	2.00 1.00 .50 .25	
Weekly (Wednesday).....	1.00 .50 .25 .10	

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—

One Week.....	14 cents
Daily without Sunday.....	10 cents
Sunday only.....	5 cents

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SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1911.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH

Our old friend, "our special correspondent at Chefoo," has gone into action down on the Mexican frontier, and whether what he says is "delayed in transmission" or comes through in a hurry, it is all the same, as he appears to have lost nothing of his facility at story telling. "An American arriving here (Tucson, Arizona) from Naco, Arizona, reports that four American boys of Pirtville, named Adams, Young, Howard and Shanley," were executed by the Mexican troops after they had been captured with Insurrecto prisoners at the battle of Agua Prieta. Another American, probably his name was LaFollette, or Cummins, or, perchance, Bourne, "whose name is not disclosed, was standing by the Mexican officer in command of the firing squad and saw the boys facing the guns. He heard the command to aim, but as it was given the officer grabbed him by the shoulder, turning him squarely around, and, while he heard the shots he did not witness the execution."

Too much cannot be said in praise of the tender-hearted officer who would not permit the unidentified American to see his countrymen shot down or shot up, as the case might have been. It is a little strange that this story should have leaked out at Tucson through an American who had arrived there from Naco; but we must insist that further information is desired about their names. Judging by the way the list starts it would not be surprising if it should turn out that their real names were Adam, Seth, Enos and Cutman, or may be it was Mahabaleh, and they have all been dead for years.

There must be something doing, however, all the time on the frontier. Yesterday, for example, passengers arriving at Nogales over the Sonora Railroad failed to corroborate the official Mexican report of the battle of La Colorado Mines, which, according to these veracious, if unidentified bearers of tidings, instead of being a Federal victory with many rebels dead, resulted really in the defeat of the Mexican Government troops and with the rebels "still entrenched on a hill commanding the town and controlling its water supply." It is not explained what they would want with the water supply; if it were the pulque supply it would be easy to understand that it was, in fact, a great victory for the Patriot arms, the main purpose of the Patriots being apparently a desire to make something for themselves out of the business upon which they have entered.

The most alarming report coming from Mexico City yesterday was that "the Diaz Cabinet resigned in a body at a special meeting of that board to-day," and that Diaz had deferred action on their resignations. We all know how that is, as there has hardly been a week or a month in our own well ordered country when some member or other of Old Taft's Cabinet has not been on the point of resigning, at one time all of them were going out together, and finally, it will be recollected, Ballinger actually did resign; but "the Government at Washington still lives," and Taft is holding on in spite of all the Inaurectos and Guerrillas that have encompassed him round about.

Two or three days ago Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador, was called to the White House and after he and the President had talked over the matter the Japanese ghost was laid with due ceremony, so that if we must invade Mexico for the protection of American investments down there and to avenge the slaughter of Adam, Seth, Enos and Mahabaleh (upon reflection we are sure that must have been the name of the last member of the American quartette killed after the battle of Agua Prieta) we shall not run about that Japanese cooling station somewhere down there, and we can enter upon our duty with fair assurance that very few people will be hurt on our side.

We must protest, and do most solemnly protest, against the way Mr. Taft is fighting this war. It is glorious, but it is not war, or words to that effect. He didn't tell anybody anything about it at all until after he had begun it, and even since the troops have been rushing to the front at an expense to the Government of over so many millions, he has either refused or failed to make anything like a clean breast of his intentions, preferring, it would seem, that we should depend upon the accurate information of Americans arriving at Tucson from Naco for a true statement of what is going on rather than upon daily bulletins from the main tent at Washington. Even the New York Evening Post is getting restive under this secretive policy, that paper saying a few days ago: "A puzzled country earnestly hopes that, after to-day's Cabinet meeting, the President will

design to take it a small way into his confidence about this Mexican affair." We always know when the Evening Post is getting red-headed about anything that does not satisfy its search for knowledge as it invariably employs such biting epithets as "design." We are making progress, however, because when the Congress meets the week after next the President will be requested to show his hand. By that time, possibly, Diaz will have gotten together another Cabinet or have persuaded his present counselors not to desert him in his time of need. In the meantime, we would advise all American boys to stay away from the Insurrecto camps lest they all be shot, even if they do come from such towns as Pirtville.

The Mexican situation is somewhat relieved by the news that comes in by this morning's dispatches that "it is expected Russia will soon declare war against China." The Lloyds have raised the insurance rates on Chinese risks, and that looks like business.

KISSED THE TEACHERS.

Principal Bernard Cronson, of Public School No. 3, at Grove and Hudson Streets, New York, has probably reached the conclusion that the practice of osculation costs really more than it is worth. Wednesday evening the elementary schools committee made a report to the board of education which "stirred up the meeting as nothing has done for several months." The chairman of the committee, Abraham Stern, a name fitly descriptive of the hard service he has to perform, submitted to the board a report declaring Principal Cronson guilty of gross misconduct and inefficiency and finding him four months' pay, the same being equal to the sum of \$1,200.

The charge against the Principal was that he had kissed some of the women teachers in his school. Miss Martha Draper, a member of the board, did not believe that the imposition of a fine of four months' pay would be sufficient atonement for the crime of which the Principal was guilty, and she moved that instead of being fined he should be dismissed. In spite of his name, the chairman of the board argued that there "was some doubt as to the sincerity of the women who accused him (the Principal) based upon the time that had elapsed between the date of the alleged offense and the time of complaining. In one case a woman teacher says that away back in 1905 the Principal smiled at her and stroked her hands with his hand. In 1907 he attempted to kiss her, she says, and in 1908 he actually did kiss her, she testified. It took him five years. . . . but it was two years ago that he kissed the woman teacher, and the terrible insult was not made known until recently. Why did she not resent the familiarity at the time?" Another case stated by Chairman Stern was that four years ago the Principal tried to kiss another teacher, but did not succeed.

Then arose Arthur Somers, of Brooklyn, saying that "there seems to have been two in this affair—the kissed and the kisser. A silence of seven years over the violence done to the proprietries involved two persons. If one is to be dismissed, does not justice demand that the other should also?" There really appears to be something in the views expressed by Chairman Stern and Director Somers, but why should all of this story have been printed in the Sun? If the people in New York want to get teachers that no principal would care to kiss, why don't they employ the old girls up in Boston? We agree, however, with Miss Draper that the Principal should be dismissed and not fined, and we agree, further, with Mr. Somers that if the Principal is to be dismissed the teachers that he kissed should go with him. Indeed, we think the teachers should go anyhow, after having concealed their insult for four and five years, respectively. All that is asked is that there shall be fair play and plenty of it.

DEAD MEN'S NOTES.

In the investigation of the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company now in progress in New York it has been discovered that the financiers of that institution piled up, among its assets several hundred thousand dollars of notes that had been signed in the names of dead men or men who had never lived. They must have heard of the way the people down in the Norfolk district have been packing the poll lists in election times.

QUESTION FOR THE A. N. P.

When the American Newspaper Publishers' Association meets in New York next month, it is hoped that it will "get together" on the question of what are called "position ads." that is, advertisements that are contracted for on the condition that they must be printed "next to reading matter," or "surrounded by reading matter," or "first in place either above or below reading matter" on this, that or the other page. Of course, there is a "business" reason for it; but we submit that advertisers and publishers and readers all suffer at times rather sore embarrassment on this account. For example, only a day or two ago one of our contemporaries, which devotes a good deal of space to "Society" news—telling about how our best people are going here and there in this country and abroad, are entertained at charming receptions of the finest description, with afternoon teas here and pretty weddings there and luncheons all about—printed along with all this delightful intelligence and almost immediately under the name of a very modest man a double column advertisement filling four inches of a marvelous remedy under this head-line in big black type: "Constipated All His Life; Now Cured," etc., etc.

We submit that there is a special

inappropriateness in such a conjunction, and that both the "Society" news and the advertisement would have looked better had the separation between them been wider. We really do not know anything about the conditions in the home of the person living in Harrisburg or in that of the gentleman residing in Cuba, Illinois, and are willing to accept their statement that they and theirs have invariably found the prescription all that is claimed for it; but we must insist that the people who read "Society" news in other communities far removed from the places in which the medicine has been used with such gratifying results should not be expected or forced to take the stuff even if it can be obtained "of any druggist at 50 cents or \$1 a bottle." There is a time and place for all things, and "Society" should not be mixed with physic.

The great American Newspaper Publishers' Association is supposed to be the conservator of the advertising morals of the country, and here is a very practical question with which it should deal promptly and effectively even, if by combining against such incongruities, it might render itself liable to prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, for doing a thing in restraint of trade.

OUT OF JAIL AT LAST.

Captain Benjamin D. Greene, formerly of the United States Navy, has been released from the Federal prison in Atlanta, after confinement for the period of four years. He stole a great deal of money from the Government—how many hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars we do not just now recollect, but he and his partner, John F. Gaylor, made a "good thing" out of contracts they had with the Government for the improvement of the river at Savannah, Georgia. They stood in with Captain Oberlin M. Carter, of the United States Engineering Corps. The Government caught Carter first and stripped him of a good deal of his ill-gotten gains, and after twelve years or so it also caught Carter's wicked partners.

Captain Greene has taken what is known as the pauper's oath, declaring that he was penniless, in order that he might escape further punishment for his crime. A dispatch from Atlanta says that upon his discharge from prison Wednesday night, Captain Greene went immediately to the Piedmont Hotel, and that Thursday morning he held a levee in the parlors, receiving congratulations from hundreds. "In the dining room, after lunch, he tipped the waiter a half dollar, just as if he had been used to such service without interruption."

TREAT ALL ALIKE.

It is reported that the total juvenile population of the city of Chicago is 34,115. The statistics show that there are 5,907 families in Chicago each with seven or more children; there are 1,729 families each with eight living children; 677 families each with nine children; 216 families each with ten children; 55 families each with eleven children; 19 families each with twelve children; and 3 families each with thirteen children. These figures were sprung on the Legislature when a bill was introduced providing for the payment by the State of \$100 to each woman who should bear a child within two years after marriage, and \$50 for each child born within two years from the birth of its next older sister or brother.

The bill provides that the money for this purpose shall be raised by taxing bachelors thirty-five years old or more \$10 a year. The bill is a very good one, and should pass, but it should be amended so that the old maids should also take part in providing for the care of the babies in the communities. This is a day in which equal rights are asked for all, and if the old bachelors should be taxed for this very worthy purpose, why not the old maids also?

PROGRESSIVE LOS ANGELES.

California municipalities enjoy a greater measure of self-government than is known in other States. As the Boston Globe puts it "not what members of a Legislature living perhaps 600 miles away may happen to think is good for any particular community, but what the voters of that community actually want—that appears to be the idea underlying the principle of home rule for cities in California. Of course, under the organic law of every Commonwealth, the power of a State over all communities within its limits is absolute, but the exercise of that power is not necessarily absolute," which is a very sound statement of the proper and real kind of home rule that every city ought to have. The State Legislature ought not to be the real authority in the affairs of cities, because, within reasonable bounds, the city is far better fitted to govern itself than is the Legislature.

In keeping with their almost revolutionary progressiveness, the voters of Los Angeles have just adopted certain radical amendments to their city charter, which will be submitted to the Legislature for approval or rejection as a whole. The Legislature will have to approve these amend-

ments, but no objection is expected on this account.

Under its amended charter the city of Los Angeles will be authorized to do the following things:

Acquire, build and operate telephone and telegraph systems, street railway lines, gas and electric plants; create a board of public utilities with full power to examine all the affairs of public utility companies, investigate complaints and establish rates, subject to the approval of the Council; own and operate quarries, tunnels, viaducts and subways. No franchise for a public utility may be granted for a longer period than twenty-one years, and at its expiration the city may take the utility at a fair valuation, without paying anything for the franchise itself.

By such progressive policies, Los Angeles has gone further than Seattle toward municipal ownership of public utilities.

HIRING FOR NEVADA.

It has been provided by the State of Nevada that the sole requisite for jurisdiction in divorce suits brought in that State is that the plaintiff shall have been for six months within the county in which the action is brought, but with the additional provision that in emergency cases absence from the county may be permitted. The courts have no authority to inquire into the element of intent or good faith in the applications made for the dissolution of the matrimonial bonds; the only question is the question of residence, whether residence be established or not.

We are told that a party of women is about to start from a Canadian city, where they have been quarantined, so to say, until the Nevada Legislature had enacted a law in this matter, and that they, "with many others from the Atlantic coast cities, are on the eve of departure, accepting Nevada's invitation to the world to come." There does not appear to have been much activity in this matter on the part of the highly moral forces which deafened the country last year with their protests against the prize fight at Reno. If there ever were an occasion, it seems to us, when the decent sentiment of the country should be aroused, it is in the present attitude of Nevada on the subject of divorce, and the indecency with which the people of the East are taking advantage of "the easiest way," invented in this Western mining camp. A fight between a white man and a negro, it seems to us, is a venial offense compared with the land office business the Nevada town is doing in divorce.

THE ELDER COMING ALONG.

A very encouraging message was brought to Richmond yesterday by Dr. J. K. Hall, of Morganton, North Carolina, about that prince among the newspaper folk of the South, Elder J. P. Caldwell, of the Charlotte Observer, who has been in bad shape for several years. He is getting better, looks well, sleeps like a baby, reads the newspapers and books of the better sort, talks on all subjects of present interest and looks out from his easy chair upon the sunshine and the birds and the flowers, hoping, as we all hope with him, that he will be spared a little longer and built up into himself again to do even better work than ever for the State and the country he loves so well. His total recovery would, indeed, be a cause for thanksgiving. We should like to talk to him again about "the Sheriff," the "Descendants," the fake "Declaration," and see him once more "come steppin' high as was of his walk the way."

TAKING CARE OF THE TURTLES.

Captain Cleveland Downs and Walter Smith were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court in New York on Thursday upon complaint of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for excessive inhumanity to sixty-two turtles which were brought to New York from Havana on the steamship "Saratoza" to be made into soup. The officers of the Society discovered that these monsters of the briny deep had been brought into port on their backs and with their flippers tied together so as to cause them not only intense physical pain, but great mental anguish, and the skipper and the dealer, both cruel men, were taken up and will be compelled to answer for their utter lack of tender consideration for the turtles which had fallen into their hands. The chief prosecutor announced his intention to find out once for all whether or not turtles should not always be treated kindly and by making a test case of this consignment hopes to establish the status of turtle. The Magistrate will make his decision next Wednesday, and it is hoped that it will be in favor of the turtles. It is said so, it is announced that a case will be made in behalf of the claims, and step by step the time may come when some Society or other in New York will give some attention to the sufferings of the humans.

AN AMERICAN ATHENS.

Demonstrating the degree of prosperity attained by the Greeks in America, the announcement is made that a Greek city may be built on Long Island for Greeks exclusively. The plans include a Greek church and a Greek university. There are now 300,000 Greeks in the United States, 20,000 of whom are in and near New York. It is natural that they should desire a college where their children may learn the Greek language, study the Greek literature and nourish a national complacency of spirit. The new city will be called Patris— which means Fatherland. If it shall serve to keep alive the best ideals and aspirations of Greece, it will amply justify its existence.

THE TAXICAB SITUATION.

Chicago is now face to face with another great problem. The taxicab companies of that town have asked the Council to give them the right to charge higher fares. The rates now allowed are 60 cents for the first mile and 10 cents for each additional quarter of a mile, and now they want to get more. Why not refer the case to the Interstate Commerce Commission? That body ought to be able to deal with the problem. "Sixty cents for the first mile?" Why, that would pay for the transportation of a passenger for thirty miles on the steam railroads, in comfortable cars and with almost perfect safety; but, of course, "the right of eminent domain" must be guarded, and other dictions of the law as well. The taxicabs use the streets without much regard to the rights of the people. The streets are public highways. They were opened for the benefit of the people, the people who walk, as well as the people who ride, and it would seem that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which seems to have authority to deal with all transportation questions, should take up this taxicab situation in Chicago and decide it on the same just and liberal terms it has decided the freight rate cases in the interest of the shippers, but without regard to the rights of the roads. Of course, the Commission cannot do anything of the sort, but there should be some readjustment of the taxicab rates, and 60 cents for the first mile really looks like extortion.

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SENSIBLE REGULATIONS.

American theatres can follow with profit the municipal ordinance in relation to theatres and other public places of amusement in force in Buenos Aires since January 1 of the present year. Here are some of the regulations:

The wearing of hats by either sex is prohibited after the performance begins.

The execution or singing of national hymns is prohibited, except on occasions of patriotic anniversaries and at special celebrations when permitted by the Lord Mayor of the city.

The use of any national flags in representations on the stage is prohibited except under conditions as above stated.

Boxing is prohibited.

Minors under sixteen years of age are not permitted to perform in acrobatic, circus or gymnastic exhibitions, excepting as provided for by the labor law.

The wearing of uniforms similar to those worn by the army, navy, police or firemen of the capital is prohibited when the performer has a part which tends to bring ridicule on the uniform.

THE LAST DAY OF THE WAR.

What was the closing day in the War for Southern Independence? This certainly is not the sort of question that can be answered off-hand. It was recently asked in Congress when there was discussion about a claim for cotton seized after June 30, 1865. Some interesting facts were brought out in the debate.

General Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865; Johnston at Durham Station, North Carolina, April 26; Taylor at Ctroneille, Alabama, May 6. The battle of Palmito Ranch, in Texas, was fought on May 13, the victory then going to the Confederates. General E. Kirby Smith did not surrender until May 26.

The Government has decided that the war ended on June 1, 1865. The Supreme Court, as it was stated in the debate referred to above, has assigned several dates as marking the legal termination of the war. It really closed at different times in different States. By an act passed in March, 1867, Congress for certain purposes it then had in mind decided that the war ended officially on August 20, 1866.

The Birmingham Age-Herald says that "it is perhaps impossible to say when, as a matter of fact, the war was ended, but it is well settled that the last shot was fired at the battle of Palmito Ranch, which was fought on the spot where General Zachary Taylor nineteen years earlier had defeated a Mexican army of 6,000 men in the opening conflict of the Mexican War. The battle of Palmito Ranch was fought May 13, 1865, and no hostile gun was afterwards fired in the land. Why then should not that day and that place go down in history as the final date and scene of the close of the great civil struggle?"

The Age-Herald may be right about it, but it has been our impression, which may be erroneous, that hostile guns were fired much later than the battle of Palmito Ranch.

Blackaday, the good old days when all that was required of a law student to pass his examinations was a line from Horace and few glittering generalities from Blackstone are gone! These are the days of the hypothetical question and the supposititious case. Just now the luckless wights of Richmond College law school are in the last throes of equity, struggling with a single question fearfully and wonderfully worded and put to them by Dean Walter S. McNeill, stated in about 2,200 words, covering three printed pages and involving about fifty points, if not more. Three days are allowed in which to reach a decision in the case, which comprises the entire examination. The assistance of learned members of the Richmond Bar and all the books in the State Law Library is permitted to the students, who would have just cause for exclaiming now "O Death, where is thy sting?"

While not disposed to be critical, we would respectfully point out to some of our public speakers that "ment" in such words as "government," "incident" and "parliament" is not pronounced like "mint" in "mint julep."

Twenty lines were given up by the Baltimore Sun Tuesday to an account of the Colonel's day in Los Angeles, California. A year ago the Sun would have filled its first page with him and his sayings. It is not the same thing any more and never will be. Everybody is tired of him.

# ROYAL Baking Powder Economy

The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality.

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, and is the embodiment of all the excellence possible to be attained in the highest class baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price, and is more economical at its price than any other leavening agent, because of the superlative quality and absolute wholesomeness of the food it makes.

Mixtures made in imitation of baking powders, but containing alum, are frequently distributed from door to door, or given away in grocery stores. Such mixtures are dangerous to use in food. In England, France, Germany and some sections of the United States their sale is prohibited by law. Alum is a dangerous mineral acid, and all physicians condemn baking powders containing it.

The label of alum baking powders must show the ingredients.  
READ THE LABEL

## NEW MINISTER'S WIFE IS FORMER ACTRESS

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

FRANCE'S new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jean Cruppi, is a descendant of a famous actress, who, married to a farmer, actress, who, left the Opera Comique to become his wife, some twenty years ago, she, despite the fact that she is a very charming and gifted woman, is likely to prove a disadvantage to the administration. For the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the one member of the Cabinet who is called upon to entertain royal personages visiting Paris, the palace of the Quai d'Orsay, in which the Department of Foreign Affairs is housed, being specially designed for official hospitality, for state dinners, state banquets, state concerts and receptions. At all these affairs it is the wife of the Foreign Minister who acts as hostess and as mistress of the establishment, and as shown on the occasion of the last state visit of the Emperor and Empress of Russia to France, there are some royal ladies known at Washington as "Cabinet ladies," who have formerly been connected with the French capital, and the Franco-Russian alliance may be said to date from the marked intimacy with which the Muscovite Empress treated the wife of the Minister of the French Cabinet, who had been invited by the President of the republic to meet her.

It is quite possible that in the case of some foreign rulers, they will leave their consorts at home, rather than bring them to Paris, where they will be obliged to make frequent visits of state to the French capital, and that the latter will, owing to the presence of Mme. Cruppi as official hostess at the Department of Foreign Affairs, suffer much the same boycott on the part of Empresses and Queens as did the wife of the Emperor Napoleon III. In consequence of their rejection to meet his consort, Empress Eugenie, not, however, because she had been on the stage, but because her consort had been so stormy that even the Emperor of Spain had left her, she was compelled to deprive her of the position of maid of honor at the court of Madrid. When Empress Eugenie was at the Tuilleries, royal and imperial visitors from abroad left their wives at home or half way, and although Mme. Cruppi is a very brilliant and together unexceptionable, yet it may be assumed that owing to foolish and antiquated prejudices that still survive against the stage, they will slight her much in the same way as they did the consort of Napoleon III.

Not only England and Ireland, but even Scotland and Wales, are to-day United Kingdoms, and when after the Rev. Sir David Hunter Blair is elected a Benedictine monastery at Fort Augustus in Scotland, yet every one of these religious orders is in the United Kingdom on sufferance and in defiance of the laws of the land, which could at any moment be invoked against them. Every member of any religious order in England is liable to immediate expulsion from the country; while, last, but not least, any monk who takes refuge in the admission of a novice to an order in England is liable to heavy fine and to jail.

Relatively few people are aware that these laws, so Draconian in their severity, are still in existence, and are liable to be invoked by some fanatical foe of the Roman Catholic Church. Of course, the laws are a piece of antiquated and archaic legislation, but American and English ideas, and it is only the fear of reviving religious strife that has caused successive governments to refrain from any attempt to remove them from the statute book. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

## FINE WATCHES!

Messrs. Jahnke Bros., Jewelers, 612 East Main Street, take pleasure in announcing their twentieth annual exhibition of FINE WATCHES, manufactured by the celebrated Patek Philippe & Co., of Geneva, Switzerland. The public are cordially invited to inspect these rare works of art to-day, March 25th, for one day only, 2 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN JEWELRY  
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